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Secretary Walker's Report.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, submitted a very able report upon the subject of the tariff of 1842, with a view of demonstrating the actual amount which the people are obliged to pay for the benefit of the protected classes, or in other words, to show how enormously the producer is taxed to enrich the manufacturer. In his report to Congress, of the 3rd of December last, he maintained the positions that,

"At least two thirds of the taxes imposed by the present tariff are paid, not into the Treasury, but to the protected classes. The revenue from imports last year, exceeded twenty-seven millions of dollars. This, in itself, is a heavy tax; but the whole tax imposed upon the people by the present tariff is not less than eighty-one millions of dollars, of which twenty-seven millions are paid to the Government upon the imposts, and fifty-four millions to the protected classes, in enhanced prices of similar domestic articles.

This estimate is based upon the position that the duty is added to the price of the import, and also of its domestic rival. If the import is enhanced in price by the duty, so must be the domestic rival; for, being like articles, the price must be the same in the same market.—The merchant advances in cash the duty on the import, and adds the duty, with a profit upon it, and other charges, to the price—which must therefore be enhanced to that extent."

"The occasional fall in price of some articles after a tariff, is no proof that this was the effect of the tariff; because, from improved machinery, diminished prices of the raw material, or other causes, prices may fall after a tariff, but they would in such cases have fallen much more but for the tariff. The truest comparison is between the present price of the same article at home and abroad; and to the extent that the price is lower in the foreign market than in our own, the duty, if equal to that difference, must to that extent enhance the price, and in the same ratio with the lower duty. The difference in price, at home or abroad, is generally about equal to the difference in the cost of production, and presents, in a series of years, the surest measure of the effect of the duty—the enhancement in price being equal to that difference, if the duty be higher than that difference, or equal to it, or if the duty be lower, then the enhancement is equal to the duty; and if the article is produced like cotton, more cheaply here than abroad, the duty is inoperative. The great argument for the tariff is, that, foreign labor being cheaper than our own, the cost of foreign productions it is said, is lessened to to that extent; and that we must make up this difference by an equivalent duty, and a corresponding enhancement of price in our own market, both of the foreign article and its rival domestic product—thus rendering the duty a tax on all consumers for the benefit of the protected classes."

In the present report the Secretary goes into a careful investigation of *facts*, which, in this instance, surely, are stubborn things. Our limits will not permit us to publish the report at length, or the valuable tables annexed thereto. But we cannot forbear making copious extracts, which will throw a flood of light upon a very important subject. And here, we cheerfully bear testimony to the indefatigable industry and fidelity of Mr. Walker, in his investigations on this subject, as well as to his extreme care to be accurate in his facts. A few days since Mr. Evans undertook to expose, in the Senate, an important error, as he alleged, in the facts of the Secretary, and it was seized upon with avidity, by the opposition press, and trumpeted by the protectionists from Maine to Texas. But the error proved to be "a mare's nest," and Mr. Evans publicly admited that it was himself, and not the Secretary, who had committed an error. But do these truth loving and exclusive friends of the laborer, who gave currency to the discoveries of Mr. Evans, inform their readers of the mistake of their Senator? Oh no—this would not answer their *disinterested* purpose. The Secretary says:

"The table marked A, contains a statement of most of the principal articles protected by the tariff of 1842.

It will be perceived, that upon these articles alone, the tax paid by the people of the United Stated, in enhanced prices of the domestic articles similar to those on which the present duties are imposed, is $75,784,405.

This table only embraces the following sixteen articles, namely: iron and the manufactures thereof; the manufactures of tobacco, cotton, wool and leather; coal, salt, sugar, molasses, glass, paper, cordage, cotton bagging, hats and caps, straw hats, bonnets and braid, and earthen ware.

The total amount of these articles produced in the United States, by the tables, is $331,198,359; upon which, if the enhanced price be equal to the duty, the tax on these articles upon the people of the United States, imposed by the tariff would be $119,770,598. It was never assumed, by this department, that the tax was equal to the duty; but, on the contrary, that the true measure of the tax was the difference arising from the duty, between the price of the foreign and domestic articles in the extract as quoted from my annual report.

On reference to the table A, it would appear that in no instance is the enhancement of price equal to the duty. The case of cotton bagging is not an exception, and the comparison being made with gunny cloth, which, but for the duty, would be largely used as a substitute for the article generally designated as cotton bagging.

The gross revenue raised by the duties on these articles, in 1845, was $18,336,452, and deducting the expenses of collection, the nett revenue was $17,032,289; and the total tax, both on the imports and domestic articles, in order to bring this last mentioned sum into the treasury was $94,120,857. Thus, to bring a nett revenue of $17,032,289 into the treasury, there was imposed, by the tariff of 1842, a tax of $94,120,857 upon the the people of the United States, of which $18,336,452 was gross revenue and the remainder, $75,784,405, constituted the enhanced price of these protected domestic articles."

Other facts are also given, and it is then remarked:

"Such are the facts, but the theory is advanced, that, by the domestic competition created by high duties, the price of our own articles are ultimately brought down to that of the foreign. Now, no article can be permanently produced, so as to be sold in any country, for any length of time, below the actual cost of the production of such article in that country. Thus, if we take the article of sugar produced from the cane, which is a tropical plant, the cost of producing it in a climate where there is at least some winter and frost, situate nearly seven degrees north of the tropic, the season and the laws of nature forbid that any duty, however high, or any competition, however great, can bring down the cost of production to the cost of producing the same article in a tropical climate. Thus, ever since the acquisition of Louisiana, sugar has been subjected to a duty nearly always equal, and for many years higher, than the present rate; and yet the relative difference between the price of the foreign and domestic article, and of the cost of production, is nearly as great as it was when the high duty commenced half a century since.

The citizen of Key West now purchases our own or foreign sugar there at a price of nearly 5 cents a pound. In six hours he reaches Havana, and there purchases a similar article at nearly one half the price, and nothing but the duty can occasion the difference of price.

An American citizen crosses the river from Detroit to Canada, and purchases there, separated only by half a mile from the American shore, similar articles at one quarter less than the price at Detroit. Nothing but the duties can occasion this difference, otherwise the price would be the same at both places.

We have had a protective and quasi protective tariff from 1789 to the present period, with a short interval of a few years; and yet this alleged domestic competition, occasioned by protective duties, is nearly as far removed from reducing the price of the great mass of the protected articles to the foreign price, as it was when the system commenced. The truth is that, from a great variety of causes, natural and artificial, the cost of production varies from one to many per cent in different countries, and no legislative enactments can change the soil, climate or seasons, or reverse all existing circumstances, so as to equalize the cost of producing all articles in all countries. Competition, therefore, cannot produce this result, and even if it ultimately could, the system of taxation is going on, and one generation is being subjected to heavy burdens, in the hope that another, or still more remote generation, at some distant period of years or centuries, may be enabled to get the domestic article at the same price as is if there were no duties. But this theory seems to overlook the fact that competition and a struggle for the trade of the world are going on in all other countries, and that this very competition, striving to overcome protective duties, is producing, perhaps, nearly the same rate of reduction abroad as the domestic competition at home, leaving the difference just as great as when the process commenced.

But in the mean time the system of duties has been going on—taxing one class for the benefit of another, and greatly reducing the entire mass of the national wealth, by having driven so large an amount of capital from its natural channels into artificial pursuits, for which the country was either not prepared, or its soil and climate unsuited. The true measure of the progress of a nation's wealth is the progressive profit of all its industry, and the aggregate of all this profit must be reduced by restricting its commerce, reducing its exports, forcing its capital by legislation into otherwise unproductive pursuits, thus taxing one portion of the people for the benefit of another, being a legislative transfer of money from one class to another, and not a creation of wealth or addition to it.

As illustrative of the difference between free trade and high duties, it is proved, that in the absence of any tariff, agricultural products are dearer in Oregon than with us, whilst a vast number of articles that have performed the circuit of the globe, around the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, notwithstanding the heavy freight, are much lower there than with us.—Thus, in a very late history of Oregon by Geo. Wilkes, it is stated that "woollen goods and ready made clothing, being introduced here without duty, (as it is considered an English port,) are greatly cheaper than with us." "A very good strong quality of blue broad cloth, six-quarters wide, can be had for $1 25 per yard." "All articles of cutlery are also cheap for the same reason as above." "Chains, tools and farming implements are very reasonable." Such is the present condition of things in Oregon; and it would be a fact worthy of consideration, to note the difference of price and its extent, in regard to protected articles, if the tariff of 1842 shall be extended to that interesting portion of our common country. It is easy, however, to foretell, that on nearly all our protected articles, there would be a rise in the price nearly equal to the duties; thus establishing by an example in point, and by actual results, the enhancement in price occasioned by such duties."

Then, after calling attention to the imperfect returns in the census of 1840, which makes the argument of the Secretary much stronger, and explaining the addition tables annexed to his report, he adds:

"These facts, tables, and prices current, with the statistical statements and official returns, furnish, it is believed, satisfactory evidence that this department is sustained in estimating the tax imposed upon the American people, at a sum at least as large as above stated. So vast an amount of tax, when collected, even for the use of the government, and expended among them for useful purposes, would be sufficiently grievous; but the effect is far more ruinous and oppressive upon the great body of the people, *who pay this vast sum not into the treasury, nor to the government*, nor for public purposes, but *to the protected classes in enhanced prices* of their products."

And yet in view of all this, the stereotyped cry is unremittingly kept up, "protection, protection to American labor." The Whigs never tell us how much the majority of the community are taxed to fill the coffers of the rest. In their eyes, it is no matter how much the consumer is obliged to pay, to enrich the manufacturer. The latter must be protected at all events, no matter at whose expense. But those who are obliged to bear the burdens, would like to know how long it will be before the country will reach the summit of its wealth and glory, by abstracting money from one set of men, and place it in the pockets of another! Or, how fast will a man's wealth accumulate, by simply changing it from one pocket to the other?—And yet this is the effect of the boasted protective system. Apropos to this point the report continues:

"Wealth may be transferred, but not created by legislation. It is labor only that creates all wealth; and the operation of the tariff adds nothing to the aggregate wealth of the country, because it does not increase the labor. It only transfers its profits from one class to another, and the enhancement in the price on one hand is met by a corresponding reduction on the other. Like action and reaction, or the meeting of two equal forces in mechanics, the results are neutralized, and the aggregate price is left unchanged. This is not only founded upon the best settled principles of political economy and of sound reasoning, but is confirmed by experience throughout the world. The evidence attached to the treasury report clearly establishes, by numerous witnesses, the following positions:—

1st. That the profits of agriculture unprotected are less than one half the average profits of manufactures.

2d. That the price of agricultural products, and the profits of agriculture, have fallen very much since the tariff of 1842, compared with the profits and prices of manufactures.

3d. That the profits of manufactures have greatly augmented since the tariff of 1842; whilst the price of labor may have appeared to augment in particular places, it has fallen in others, and the result could not be otherwise; for if the profits of three fourths of the people raising the unprotected articles are reduced by the tariff to an extent equal in the aggregate to the augmentation of prices and profits accruing to the protected class, the result throughout the Union, so far as the price of labor is concerned, depending upon its profits, would at least be equalized, if, indeed, it were not reduced by the fact that three fourths of the products of American labor is unprotected, as well as three fourths of the people by whom the unprotected articles are produced."

Who then, in conclusion, we ask, are the real friends of the American laborer? Who is it that is looking after the interests of the agriculturalists of the country? How long are we to be humbugged by the cry that the Democracy are making war upon domestic industry? We trust not forever. "Faith in man," the cardinal principle of democracy, forbids not a doubt, that truth will ultimately triumph over error, though its progress may be momentarily arrested in overcoming obstacles which selfishness and purse-proud bigotry may interpose. If there is anything in the progressive spirit of the age, it will work out ere long a triumph worthy to be perpetuated in all coming time.—[Argus.

REMARKS OF
Hon. George M. Dallas,
V. P. OF THE U. S.

On giving the casting vote in the U. S. Senate, July 28, 1846, on the passage of the Tariff Bill to be engrossed.

The Senate being equally divided on this important question, I may be indulged in briefly stating the principal reasons for the vote I am required by the constitution to give.

Excluded from any participation in forming or modifying the bill, I am bound to sanction or condemn it exactly in the shape in which it stands. The responsibility is deeply felt. It belongs, however, to the office assigned me by my fellow citizens, and will be assumed with frankness, and I hope, not unbecoming firmness. The consequences of my decision either way may seriously affect the country. No one can entertain, as to that, a profounder solicitude. But after summoning to my aid the best purposes and best lights that I can command, the consequences, be what they may, must be hazarded.

The system for obtaining the revenue necessary to support their government is established, directly or indirectly, by the people of the United States, within the limits, and agreeably to the prescribed forms of the constitution.—Whatever is ascertained to be their will on the subject, all should undoubtedly acquiesce in. That there are known and approved modes by which their will is expressed, cannot be questioned; and the public officer who reads that will with candor and integrity, may feel assured that he conforms to the institutions of his country when he makes it the guide of his conduct.

To my mind ample proof has been furnished that a majority of the people and of the States desire to change, to a certain extent, in principle, if not fundamentally, the system heretofore pursued in assessing the duties on foreign imports. That majority has manifested itself in various ways, and is attested by its representatives in the other house of Congress, by whom this bill has been approved, and whose votes undeniably indicate the popular sense in the large proportion of eighteen out of the twenty eight States. In this Senate an analysis of the vote before me discloses that while six States (Ohio, Virginia, New Hampshire, Georgia, Michigan, and Maine,) are equally divided, eleven (Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, and Vermont,) are against, and eleven (Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, New York, Texas, Tennessee, and Florida,) are for the change. Peculiarly situated as I am in my relation to the national legislature, these impressive facts cannot be overlooked. In a case free from constitutional objection, I could not justifiably counteract, by a sort of official veto, the general will.

The struggle to exert without abatement the constitutional power of taxation in such a manner as to protect by high duties on imports many of the productions of our own soil and labor from the competition of other countries, has endured for more than thirty years. During that period a system of high taxation has prevailed, with fluctuations of success and failure. It is as vigotously and as exactingly insisted upon now as ever; and indeed it would seem, in some instances, as if the longer the advantage of a particular tax was enjoyed, the stronger became the desire for its continuance, and even its augmentation. And yet it ought to be remembered that this exercise of the taxing power, by which the great mass of consumers are made to swell the profits of a few branches of industry, was originally intended to be temporary, to be continued only so long as its continuance was necessary to the industrial independence and safety of the whole people.—Such was the language, the inculcation, the spirit, in which it was proposed and justified by its earliest and wisest friends. The design was to foster feeble "*infant*" manufactures, especially such as were essential to the defence of the country in time of war. In this design the people have persevered until, with some, but not weighty exceptions, these saplings have taken deep root, have become vigorous, expanded and powerful, and are prepared to share the common lot of human pursuits, and to enter with confidence the field of free, fair, and universal competition.

The arrival of this period of time, long promised, has been anxiously looked for by a large and justly respected portion of our fellow citizens, who deemed themselves peculiar and almost exclusive sufferers by the policy of protection. They have sometimes—perhaps imprudently—endeavored to anticipate it. Their numbers, at first entitled to influence only from their patriotism and intelligence, have gone on gradually increasing as the system ripened to its fruit, and they now constitute what I am bound by registered facts to regard as a decided majority of the people of the Union.

It is undoubtedly true that this change of financial arrangement, brought about by public opinion, "which everywhere ought to guide and influence statesmen," should, nevertheless, be characterized by moderation, nay, by scrupulous tenderness for those interests of our fellow citizens that are to be affected by it. The legislation which encouraged their investments, their educational training, or their habits, should cease, finally and firmly, if required, but still soothingly and gently; and hence I may be pardoned for expressing a regret that certain provisions which, in their bearing seem to me trenchant and sudden beyond the calls of the occasion, have been allowed to remain as parts of this bill.

Were it in my power to except those provisions from the operation of my vote, I would do so; but viewed as a whole, as a measure to accommodate a vast and intricate subject to the prevailing sentiment of the American people, to reduce the burdens artificially imposed upon the laboring and productive masses, and to reconcile diminished restriction of trade with increased contributions from it, I cannot resist the impression that the bill is more equal, more tempered, and more just than the act of 1842, which it supersedes. That it deals with some pursuits and resources of my native commonwealth less kindly than she might well expect, does not relieve me from my duty, but only makes its performance personally reluctant and painful.

In aid of these considerations, adequate, perhaps, in themselves to control my vote, there is another which, I am free to confess, nothing but an unforseen, sheer, and public necessity could ever induce me to forego or forget. In strict concord with the letter and spirit of the constitution, the Vice President of the United States, now called upon to act, is the direct agent and representative of the whole people.

In advance, and dependent upon contingent results, it is perfectly competent to this, his national constituency, to give instructions, and to receive pledges for their execution. On this identical subject of a tariff of duties on imports, whatever may have been the course of local and casual inconsistency, my own honor can admit of no disclaimer of instructions that were formally announced, and my own good faith stands inviolable to a pledge voluntarily given. If by thus acting, it be my misfortune to offend any portion of those who honored me with their suffrages, I have only to say to them, and to my whole country, that I prefer the deepest obscurity of private life, with an unwounded conscience, to the glare of official eminence, spotted by a sense of moral delinquency.

Legislative Synopsis.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

IN SENATE—Bill additional to the 16th chapter of the Revised Statutes (Militia Bill) came from the House, that body adhering to its vote passing the same to be engrossed as amended. On motion of Mr. Thompson, the Senate adhered to its vote passing the same to be engrossed without amendment.

Bill in relation to the competency of witnesses in certain cases, came from the House amended, indefinitely postponed. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment. Mr. Allen proposed to amend by striking out the enacting clause, and insert a new bill which provides that no person shall be adjudged an incompetent witness, in any court in this State, or in the course of judicial proceedings, on account of his opinions in matters of religion; nor shall such opinions be made the subjects of investi-

gation or inquiry. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Allen then spoke in defence of the principle embraced in the amendment. The bill then passed to be engrossed as amended.

Bill additional in relation to banks and banking, came up on its passage to be engrossed. Mr. Jackson proposed to amend the 5th Sec.

Resolve making an appropriation for the erection of a gun house in Livermore, was referred to a committee on the militia.

Mr. Allen from the committee on the judiciary, to which was referred the petition of G. W. Plummer et al, reported a bill to incorporate the Waterford Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which was once read and this afternoon assigned.

Passed to be engrossed—Bills, to apportion and assess a tax on the inhabitants of this State for 1847—regulate the time of pleading certain pleas in real actions—additional to the several acts dividing towns—in addition to an act respecting pounds and impounding beasts.

Mr. Perry, by leave, laid on the table, a Bill to repeal an act to organize, govern, and dicipline the militia. Read twice, and, on motion of Mr. Allen, laid on the table.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Chadwick of Portland, from the committee on finance, reported a resolve to authorize the treasurer of State to invest a portion of the money now in the treasury in some safe and productive securities, which was read and tomorrow assigned.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Aug. 1

Bill to repeal "an act organize, discipline and govern the Militia," approved March 22, 1844 was read a second time, amended so as to repeal all laws upon the subject, and then refused a passage—yeas 1, nays 23.

IN THE HOUSE. Resolve providing for a census of the deaf and dumb in this State was read. Mr. Barnes said the Asylum at Hartford was sufficint for New England, and such would be the conclusion of the Legislature after the expense of a census should be incurred. On his motion, the resolve was referred to the next Legislature.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Aug. 3.

Resolve respecting the deaf and dumb in this State, came from the House referred to the next Legislature. On motion of Mr. Perry, the Senate insisted on its vote passing the same to be engrossed, and ap pointed Messrs Perry, Porter of Cumberland, and Barnes, conferees.

Resolve in favor of Moses Hammond was recommitted in concurrence.

Mr. Allen, from the conferrees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Bill authorizing School Districts to borrow money for certain purposes, reported that the conferees had agreed on a Bill in a new draft. The Bill was once read and this afternoon assigned.

Mr. Hodgdon, from the Conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two houses, in relation to the Bill to amend chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes, ("Grave Yard Bill") reported an amendment, so as to provide that the punishment may be by fine of $3000 or imprisonment for the term of five years, and recommended that the bill as amended, be passed.

The report was laid on the table.

Mr. Perry, from the committee on the Militia, reported legislation inexpedient on the resolves relating to the war with Mexico and after some debate the subject was laid on the table.

Bill to amend the 160th chapter of the revised Statutes (Graveyard Bill) was called up, amended in accordance with the Report of the conferees, and passed to be engrossed.

Bill to change the rule of evidence in certain cases was called up. [This bill provides that when any action is brought on a promissory note given on demand, or on demand after a specified time, and payable at a specified place the plaintiff shall not recover unless he prove a demand made before the commencement of suit.]

The passage of the bill was opposed by Messrs. Bronson and Redington and supported Messrs Allen and Thurston. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and the Bill passed to be engrossed—Yeas 20. Nays 3.

IN THE HOUSE. Bill to set off certain lands from Fryeburge and annex the same to Sweden was read the third time. Mr. Davis, of Stow, moved to refer the bill to the next Legislature. He gave the reasons why the town of Fryeburg objected to the division, stating that the persons to be set off would not take with them their proportion of the liabilities of the town. Mr. Thompson of Unity and Mr. Friend of Etna spoke against the motion to refer, and were replied to by Mr. Davis. Messrs Manger, Treat, and Lavensaler opposed the motion to refer which was lost—only a few members voting for it. The bill was then passed to be engrossed.

Bill to reduce the bounty on animals and pay of certain officers of the militia, was taken up. Mr. Farrar of Baileyville, Mr. Parker of Golden Ridge, and Mr. Hill of Moscow, spoke against the bill. Messrs Chadwick, McLellan and Sturtevant spoke in favor. Mr. Farrar moved to strike out all that related to animals. The motion prevailed, 30 to 30. The bill was then passed to be engrossed.

Resolve in favor of Moses Hammond was recommitted.

Finally passed—Bill to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Aug. 4.

Bill restricting the sale of intoxicating drinks came up on its passage to be enacted, and the question being ordered to be taken by yeas & nays was decided, Yeas 18, Nays 6.

So the bill was passed, finally.

The President, agreeably to announcement this morning resigned his office as President of the Senate and on leaving the chair addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS:—This morning I announced that I should resign my office as President of this body, on the assembling of the Senate at its afternoon session,—and I now resign that office. Your courtesies, Senators, towards each other, and your kindness to me, have rendered the duties I have been called upon to discharge neither arduous nor unpleasant.

I leave the office with no recollections to which it will not be grateful for me to recur. I leave it with feelings most respectful and friendly toward every Senator, and with the sincere desire for the well being and happiness of each and all with whom I have associated at this Board.

Mr. Allen was called to the chair, and presided during the election of President.

On motion of Mr. Bellamy, a committee consisting of three was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for President. The ballots having been received, the Committee reported the whole number of votes 34 DAVID DUNN had 18 and was declared duly elected, and on taking the chair addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS: I tender to you my most grateful acknowledgements for this expression of your kindness and confidence, and assure you that the favor I have received at the hands of Senators at this Board will always be cherished among the dearest recollections of my life.

I now enter on the discharge of the duties of office bespeaking your indulgence and asking your assistance.

Mr. BRONSON after a few remarks highly complimentary to the manner in which the duties of the office had been discharged by Mr. Chase presented the following:

Resolved—That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. Stephen H. Chase, for the kind, impartial and able manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this board, and that in his retirement he carries with him the esteem, approbation, and best wishes of every Senator, with the earnest hope that his public career thus far so honorable to himself, and gratifying to his friends, may continue to be upward and onward, unclouded by misfortune till life's great work is accomplished.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. FRIEND of Etna, from the committee on Insane Hospital, reported a bill in addition to an act modifying the government of the Insane Hospital, which was read and tomorrow assigned.

MESSAGE.

The following message from the President, returning the River and Harbor Bill with objections, was sent to the House of Representatives on Monday.

To the House of Representatives:

I have considered the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers" with the care which its importance demands, and now return the same to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. The bill proposes to appropriate one million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars to be applied to more than forty distinct and separate objects of improvement. On examining its provisions, and the variety of objects of improvement which it embraces, many of them of a local character, it is difficult to conceive, if it shall be sanctioned and become a law, what practical restraint can hereafter be imposed upon the most extended system of internal improvements by the federal government in all parts of the Union. The constitution has not, in my judgment, conferred upon the federal government the power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money from the treasury for that purpose. That this bill assumes for the federal government the right to exercise this power, cannot, I think, be doubted. The approved course of the government, and deliberately expressed judgment of the people, have denied the existence of such a power under the constitution. Several of my predecessors have denied its existence in the most solemn form.

The general proposition that the federal government does not possess this power is so well settled, and has for a considerable period been so generally acquiesced in, that it is not deemed necessary to reiterate the arguments by which it was sustained. Nor do I deem it necessary after the full and elaborate discussions which have taken place before the country on this subject, to do more than state the general considerations, which have satisfied me of the unconstitutionality and unexpediency of the exercise of such a power.

It is not questioned that the federal government is one of limited powers. Its powers are such, and such only as are properly incident to the expressly granted powers, and necessary to their execution. In determining whether a given power has been granted, a sound rule of construction has been laid down by Mr Madison. That rule is, that "whenever a question arises concerning a particular power, the first question is whether the power be expressed in the constitution. If it be, the question is decided. If it be not expressed, the next inquiry must be, whether it is properly an incident to an expressed power, and necessary to its execution. If it be, it may be exercised by Congress. If it be not, Congress cannot exercise it." It is not pretended that there is any expressed grant in the constitution conferring on Congress the power in question. It is then an incidental power, necessary and proper for the execution of any of the granted powers? All the granted powers, it is confidently affirmed, may be effectually executed without the aid of such an incident. "A power to be incidental must not be exercised for ends which make it a principal, or substantive power, independent of the principle power to which it is an incident." It is not enough that it may be regarded by Congress as *convenient*, or that its exercise would advance the public weal. It must be *necessary and proper* to the execution of the principal power cannot be carried into effect. The whole frame of the federal constitution proves that the government which it creates was intended to be one of limited and specified powers. A construction of the constitution so broad as that by which the power in question is defended, tends imperceptibly to a consolidation of power in a government intended by its framers to be thus limited in its authority. "The obvious tendency and inevitable result of a consolidation of the States into one sovereignty would be to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy." To guard against the assumption of all powers which encroach upon the reserved sovereignty of the States, and which consequently tends to consolidation, is the duty of all the true friends of our political system. That the power in question is not properly an incident to any of the granted powers, I am fully satisfied; but if there were doubts on this subject, experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the rule that all the functionaries of the federal government should abstain from the exercise of all questionable or doubtful powers. If an enlargement of the powers of the federal government should be deemed proper, it is safer and wiser to appeal to the States and the people in the mode prescribed by the constitution for the grant desired, than to assume its exercise without an amendment of the constitution. If Congress does not possess the general power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money from the treasury for that purpose, what is there to exempt some, at least, of the objects of appropriation included in this bill from the operation of the general rule? This bill assumes the existence of the power, and in some of its provisions asserts the principle, that Congress may exercise it as fully as though the appropriations which it proposes were applicable to the construction of roads and canals. If these be a distinction in principle, it is not perceived, and should be clearly defined. Some of the objects of appropriation contained in this bill are local in their character, lie within the limits of a single State; and though, in the language of the bill, they are called *harbors*, they are not connected with foreign commerce, nor are they places of refuge or shelter for our navy, or commercial marine on the ocean or lake shores. To call the mouth of a creek, or a shallow inlet on our coast, a harbor cannot confer the authority to expend the public money in its improvement. Congress have exercised the power coeval with the constitution, of establishing light-houses, beacons, buoys, and piers on our ocean and lake shores, for the purpose of rendering navigation safe and easy, and of affording protection and shelter for our navy and other shipping. These are safeguards placed in existing channels of navigation. After the long acquiescence of the government through all preceding administrations, I am not disposed to question or disturb the authority to make appropriations for such purposes.

When we advance a step beyond this point, and in addition to the establishment and support by appropriations from the treasury, of lighthouses, beacons, buoys, piers and other improvements within the bays, inlets and harbors on our ocean and lake coasts immediately connected with our foreign commerce, and attempt to make improvements in the interior at points unconnected with foreign commerce, and where they are not needed for the protection and security of our navy and commercial marine, the difficulty arises in drawing a line beyond which appropriations may not be made by the federal government.

One of my predecessors, who saw the evil consequences of the system proposed to be revived by this bill, attempted to define this line by declaring that, "expenditures of this character" should be "confined below the port of entry or delivery established by law." Acting on this restriction he withheld his sanction from a bill which had passed Congress "to improve the navigation of the Wabash river." He was at the same time sensible that this restriction was not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the executive department in its execution, by appropriations for remote and not well understood objects."—This restriction, it is soon found, was subject to be evaded, and rendered comparatively useless in checking the system of improvements which it was designed to arrest, in consequence of the facility with which ports of entry and delivery may be established by law upon the upper waters, and in some instances, almost at the head springs of some of the most unimportant of our rivers, and at points on our coast possessing no commercial importance, and not used as places of refuge and safety by our navy, and other shippings. Many of the ports of entry and delivery now authorized by law, so far as foreign commerce is concerned, exist only in the statute-books. No entry of foreign goods is ever made, and no duties are ever collected at them. No exports of American products bound for foreign countries, ever clear for them. To assume that their existence in the statute-book as ports of entry or delivery warrant expenditures on the waters leading to them, which would be otherwise unauthorized, would be to assert the proposition, that the law-making power may engraft new provisions on the constitution. If the restriction, to a sound one, it can only apply to the bays, inlets, and rivers connected with or leading to such ports as actually have foreign commerce; ports at which foreign importations arrived in bulk, pay the duties charged by law, and from which exports are made to foreign countries. It will be found by applying the restriction thus understood, to the bill under consideration, that it contains appropriations for more than twenty objects of internal improvements, called in the bill *harbors*, of places which have never been declared by law either ports of entry of delivery, and at which, as appears from the records of the treasury, there has never been an arrival of foreign merchandise, and from which there has never been a vessel cleared for a foreign country. It will be found that many of these works are new, and at places for the improvements of which appropriations are now for the first time proposed. It will be found, also, that the bill contains appropriations for rivers upon which there not only exists no foreign commerce, but upon which there has not been established even a paper port of entry, and for the mouths of creeks, demonstrated harbors, which if improved can benefit only the particular neighborhood in which they are situated. It will be found, too, to contain appropriations the expenditure of which will only have the effect of improving one place at the expense of the local, natural advantages of another in its vicinity.—Should this bill become a law, the same principle which authorizes the appropriations which it proposes, to make, would also authorize similar appropriations for the improvement of all the other bays, inlets, and creeks, which may with equal propriety be called harbors, and of all the rivers, important, in every part of the Union.—To sanction the bill with such provisions, would be to concede the *principle* that the federal government possesses the power to expend the public moneys in a general system of internal improvements limited in its extent only by the ever varying discretion of successive Congresses and successive Executives. It would be to efface and remove the limitations and restrictions of power, which the constitution has wisely provided to limit the authority and action of the federal government to a few well-defined and specified objects. Besides those objections, the practical evils which must flow from the exercise on the part of the federal government, of the powers asserted in this bill, impress my mind with a grave sense of my duty to avert them from the country, as far as my constitutional action may enable me to do so.

It only leads to a consolidation of power in the federal government at the expense of the rightful authority of the States, but its inevitable tendency, is, to embrace objects for the expenditure of the public money which are local in their character, benefitting but few at the expense of the common treasury of the whole. It will engender sectional feelings and prejudices calculated to disturb the harmony of the Union. It will distroy the harmony which should prevail in our legislative councels.

It will produce combinations of local and sectional interests, strong enough when united, to carry propositions for appropriations of public money which could not of themselves, and standing alone succeed, and cannot fail to lead to wasteful and extravagant expenditures.

It must produce a disreputable scramble for the public money, by the conflict which is inseperable from such a system, between local and individual interests and the general interests of the whole. It is unjust to those States which have with their own means constructed their own internal improvements, to make from the common treasury appropriations for similar improvements in other States.

In its operation it will be oppressive and unjust towards those States whose representatives and people either deny or doubt the existence of the power, or think its exercise inexpedient, and who, while they equally contribute to the treasury cannot consistently with their opinions engage in the general competition for a share of the public money. Thus a large portion of the Union, in numbers and in geographical extent contributing its equal proportion of taxes to the support of government, would, under the operation of such a system, be compelled to see the national treasure—the common stock of all—unequally disbursed, and often improvidently wasted for the advantage of small sections, instead of being applied to the great national purposes in which all have a common interest, and for which alone the power to collect the revenue was given. Should the system of internal improvements proposed prevail, all these evils will multiply with the number of the States, and the extension of the gauge pineal limits of the settled portion of our country. With the increase of our members and the extension of our settlements, the local objects demanding appropriations of the public money for their improvement will be proportionately increased. In each case the expenditure of the public money would confer benefits, direct or indirect, only on a section, while these sections would become daily less in comparison with the whole.

The wisdom of the framers of the constitution in withholding power over such objects from the federal government, and leaving them the local government of the States, becomes more and more manifest with every year's experience of the operations of our system.

In a country of limited extent, with but few such objects of expenditures, and the form of government so constituted, a common treasury might be used for their improvement with much less inequality and injustice than in one of the vast extent which ours now presents in population and territory. The treasure of the world would hardly be equal to the improvement of every bay, inlet, creek, and river in our country which might be supposed to promote the agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial interests of a neighborhood.

The federal constitution was wisely adapted in its provisions to any expansion of our limits and population, and with the advance of the confederacy of the States in the career of national greatness, it becomes the more apparent that the harmony of the Union, and the equal justice to which all its parts are entitled, require that the federal government should confine its action within the limits prescribed by the constitution to its power and authority. Some of the provisions of this bill are not subjects to the objections stated, and did they stand alone, I should not feel it to be my duty to withhold my approval.

If no constitutional objection existed to the bill, there are others of a serious nature which deserve some consideration. It appropriates between one and two millions of dollars for objects which are of no pressing necessity, and this is proposed at a time when the country is engaged in a foreign war, and when Congress at its present session has authorized a loan or the issue of treasury notes to defray the expenses of the war, to be resorted to if the "exigencies of the government shall require it." It would seem to be the dictate of wisdom under such circumstances to husband our means, and not to waste them in comparatively unimportant objects, so that we may reduce the loan or issue of treasury notes which may become necessary to the smallest practicable sum. It would seem to be wise too, to abstain from such expenditures with a view to avoid the accumulation of a large public debt, the existence of which would be opposed to the interests of our people, as well as to the genius of our free institutions.

Should this bill become a law, the principle which it establishes will inevitably lead to large and annually increasing appropriations and drains upon the treasury, for it is not to be doubted that numerous other localities not embraced in its provisions, but quite as much entitled to the favor of the government as those which are embraced, will demand, through their representatives in Congress, to be placed on an equal footing with them. With such an increase of expenditure must necessarily follow an increased public debt, or increased burdens upon the people by taxation, to supply the treasury with the means of meeting the accumulated demands upon it.

With profound respect for the opinions of Congress, and ever anxious, as far as I can consistently with my responsibility to our common constituents, to co-operate with them in the discharge of our respective duties, it is with unfeigned regret that I find myself constrained, for the reasons which I have assigned, to withhold my approval from this bill.

JAMES K. POLK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3d, 1846.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 11, 1846.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. DANA.

Congressional Convention.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the Towns and Plantations in the Oxford portion of the 1st Congressional District are requested to meet in Convention, by their Delegates, at LOVELL VILLAGE, on *Tuesday, the Eighteenth day of August next*, at ten o'clock A. M., to select a candidate to be supported by the Democracy of said District to the next Congress.

Towns and Plantations having fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate each; over fifty and less than one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and less than two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty, four.

Per Order of the Committee.

July 17, 1846.

Oxford Senatorial, County, and District Conventions.

A CONVENTION of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Oxford Senatorial District will be held, by their Delegates, at the COURT HOUSE in PARIS, on *Thursday, the Twentieth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M.*, for the purpose of nominating three candidates for the State Senate to be supported at the ensuing election.

ALSO—A CONVENTION of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the County of Oxford will be held on the same day and at the same place, *at two o'clock P. M.*, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the several County Offices that are to be elected by the people.

ALSO—A CONVENTION of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the Eastern Registry District will be held on the same day and at the same place, *at three o'clock P. M.*, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Register of Deeds in said District.

ALSO—At the same time and place to nominate a candidate for Register of Deeds in the Western District of said County.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate; over fifty and less than one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and less than two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than three hundred, four; over three hundred, five Delegates.

By Order of the County Committee.

July 18, 1846.

CAUCUS.

The Democratic Republicans of the Town of Paris are requested to meet in Caucus at the Town House, in said Town, on *Saturday, the 15th inst., at four o'clock P. M.*, for the purpose of choosing four Representatives to attend the County Convention, to be held at the Court House on the 20th inst., to nominate a candidate to be supported for Representative to the next Legislature, and to transact such other business as may then occur.

A punctual attendance is desired.

Per Order of Town Committee.

PARIS, Aug. 3d, 1846.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S VOTE.—On our first page may be found the remarks of Hon. G. M. DALLAS, defining his position on the Tariff. It is not often that the occupant of the chair has an opportunity to do an act, of vital importance to the welfare of the country, which places him at once in a position so public, so highly honorable, on the page of history. Probably no Vice President was ever called upon to vote under circumstances of such a peculiar character as those which surrounded the gentleman, and the present occasion, in relation to the Tariff. On the one side was a bill of large and unjustifiable expenditure. The prosperity of the whole country was to be increased, it was said, but generally admitted essentially to the native State, Pennsylvania. The triumph of principle was only to be secured by large contributions to the gains of many personal friends. To take the course, was to earn the approbation of almost men, naturally great and zealous in their own political sphere, but at the same time, to bring down upon his head the maledictions of a large band of interested capitalists, with their hands full of gold to purchase and depredate; the other secured the favorable shouts of all the mercenary and imposing host, and would have been favorably received by the great number who have acquired the habit of thinking well of a high Tariff, and been slightly censured by more liberal minds generally charitable as well as honest. To the everlasting credit of Mr. Dallas, he did not think. Placed in the gap—Commercial Freedom and the Genii of the Masses trembling in the balance before him, with Restriction and Private Cupidity—the anxious gaze of the whole nation fixed upon him—he met the crisis with the calmness of a whole hearted man, the soundness of a thorough Democrat, and the wisdom of a true statesman, and threw the decisive weight of his vote into the scale of Right. Long will the memory of that deed of honor live in the minds of the American people; and strong shall be their regard for him who thus faithfully fulfilled their trust, and by his vote gave so emphatic a victory to sound principles and equal justice.

At the South quite a business is done in catching mosquitoes and drying and preparing their bills for tooth-picks. It would prove better paying business than that followed by some we wot of at the present time, we guess.

First effects of the Tariff of 1846.—The day after the receipt of the news at Boston of the passage of the Tariff, the manufacturers put down the price of their goods from five to ten per cent. At the time this reduction was made, the agents of the Lowell companies stated that they did not fear foreign competition under the new laws.

What do demagogues and panic makers think of this admission. "No fear of foreign competition!" Then why this hue and cry of ruin and repeal? Is it because they expect to frighten the people, and thus bring about their predictions of distress? If so, they will be most essentially disappointed.

Folly.—A number of persons in Philadelphia, calling themselves "Native Americans," burned George M. Dallas in effigy a few days ago, because he had the independence and patriotism to vote as his conscience dictated and the interests of his country required. Such an ebullition of spleen is in perfect keeping with their church burnings and other riotous conduct, and would be scouted at as too mean and comptible by the most ignorant foreigner. Why dont they hang *themselves* and thus put an end to their chagrin, and rid the country at the same time of so much meanness.

Major Noah, a Whig, thus, in a few pointed words, disposes of the new Tariff:—

"It is a very high Tariff, as it stands—very high: *thirty* and *forty* per cent. on a majority of articles.—There is no free trade in this kind of protection, and the manufacturers may well say—'We are glad it is no worse.'"

Whig tribulations.—The panic making efforts of the Whigs, if not laudable, are extremely energetic.—Job's lamentations cannot be compared with the dolorous and saturnine incubrations of the Whig editors over the Tariff. We should judge, by the great number of the laments, that hypocondria prevailed to a great extent among the so-called protectionists.

The "Dear People."—At this present time the Federalists profess to have a most inordinate love for the poorer classes. An evidence of how much love these gentlemen feel for the operative was recently given by the Legislature of New Hampshire. A proposition was made for giving the laborers in cotton factories "one hour for dinner;" but it was rejected on the ground offered by a Federal member, that "if these men have a leisure of *fifteen minutes, they will be wandering about the town!*" And so the "fifteen minutes" were not allowed them for fear the delicate nerves of the Federal capitalists should be shocked by meeting the operatives in the streets.

A much needed Reform.—It is now unquestioned say the Washington letter writers, that a majority of the board of Naval Officers, recently convened at Washington, have coincided with the views of Mr. Bancroft in changing the system of promotion in the service from the established mode of seniority to one of "merit," to be determined by the Secretary of the Navy. There are now several vacancies in the grade of Post Captain, the highest known to our service, which it is supposed will be filled by the new principle of promotion.

Taxing Clergymen's Salaries.—A case was recently tried in Virginia to impose a fine on a clergyman for refusing to declare the amount of his salary. It was contended that it was a tax on religion, that the salary was uncertain, and could not be reasonably laid, and therefore could not be taxed. The Court held that the salaries of clergymen are liable to be taxed like other sources of income, and gave judgment for the fine.

☞ "The question of protection," said Mr. Webster in 1833, "has mingled itself to such a degree with questions of a supposed local interest, with political questions and struggles for political power, that it has not been suffered to be at rest on any basis. It has had no repose, and thanks a great evil." This "great evil" the Whigs are about repealing, in raising the cries of repeal and restoration: the repeal of the Tariff of 1846, and the restoration of the Tariff of 1842.

Mackerel.—It appears by the Portland Advertiser that the fishermen are doing a good business off Cape Elizabeth. Some seventy-five or an hundred sail have been engaged there for several days.

The Cholera has extended to Aden in Arabia, at the mouth of the Red Sea, where four hundred persons had died of it up to the beginning of June. The disease is gradually extending to the European and African frontiers, and is much more fatal than in 1832 and 1833, being in the form of collapse, which almost defies remedial measures.

Hail Storm.—A severe shower, accompanied with wind and hail, passed over this town and Norway on Thursday afternoon last. It was very destructive to glass, and injured the crops to some extent. At South Paris village, we are informed, a thousand panes, at least, of glass were broken from the windows of the dwellings, shops, &c. How far the storm extended we have not learned. We were informed, however, that considerable damage was done to buildings in Minot and New Gloucester.

The *Independent Treasury Bill* has passed the U. S. Senate by a vote of 28 to 25, and, doubtless, has received ere this the signature of the President, and become a law of the land.

The following gentleman have been elected directors of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road for the ensuing year, at a meeting held at Portland on the 4th inst:—Wm. P. Preble, John Anderson, St. John Smith, Elphalet Greely, Thomas Hammond, Ezra F. Beal, John A. Poor, Joseph S. Little, J. B. Brown, J. L. Farmer, W. P. Fessenden, John Mussey.

A Bill to remit the duties on Rail Road Iron has passed the U. S. Senate. Also, the West Point appropriation Bill, a Bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, and the French Spoliation Bill.

A good Toast.—Henry Smith, the Razor Strop Man, attended a public dinner, held at Charlottesville, Va., on the 21st of February, the day before the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, and gave the following toast:—

"To-morrow, the best day in the week, the birth-day of Washington, a man so truly great, that our only regret is, that there are not *a few more left of the same sort.*"

He was in New Haven a short time since, when a man got angry with and called him a fool. "Well," said he, "if I am, there's *one more left of the same sort!*"

The town of Manchester, N. H., has voted to accept the charter for a city government, granted by the N. H. Legislature. It is the only city in that State.

☞ Those who take every pointed remark as intended for them, are generally most worthy of them. The reason is, they know better than others what they deserve.

Somebody has said—"The Devil tempts industrious people, and idle people tempt the Devil." Every word true; and the Devil will not resist idle people much as he has a penchant for mischief; so, loafers, reform and not tempt the "old one" unnecessarily.—He has sins enough to answer for already.

☞ Charles T. Torrey, who died in Baltimore recently, and concerning whose imprisonment and death the abolition and neutral papers endeavored for a long time to manufacture a false sympathy, admitted, before he died, that he had aided in the escape of nearly four hundred slaves from their masters.

Mission of Peace to Mexico.—It is rumored that the President has sent to the Senate a message asking advice as to the propriety of sending a peace Commissioner to Mexico.

The Long Islanders are having a great time with trials for violations of the license law. In most of the cases the Jury will not agree.

The Bible has been translated into, and is now printed or written in, one hundred and fifty languages.

Small Pox.—It is reported that this loathesome disease is quite prevalent in Portland at the present time.

From Mexico.—A correspondent of the Mobile Herald, writing from Pensacola, under date of July 25th, furnishes the following in the way of news:—On the 21th ult, the U. S. Frigate, Raritan, Com Gregory, arrived at Pensacola from Vera Cruz, bringing two days later news. The Vera Cruz papers of the 15th and 16th publish the news of the Oregon treaty, under the head of very important news. The papers say that in consequence of the treaty, the Mexican people are called upon to make increased efforts to save their country from the robbers of the Del Norte. They remind the Mexicans of the manner in which the French were driven out of Spain, after Madrid and the cities of the country were in possession of the enemy. This was done by guerilla warfare, in which small parties of the enemy were murdered where they were found. Parades had not left the city of Mexico. It was found impossible to raise a body of even five thousand to follow him, while it is the opinion of well informed men that there is nothing to prevent Gen. Taylor from marching directly to the city of Mexico. There are no troops to oppose him.

Gen. Moro, the commandant of the castle and city of Vera Cruz, who has succeded the Vice President Bravo has entered upon his duties. He has a body of several hundred men at work every day on the low sand beach adjoining the castle, where he is throwing up additional breastworks. About sunset the soldiers are exercised at target firing. The guns are mostly of large calibre, and throw shot to a great distance. The American squadron is anchored under guns inland. The opinion of Gen. Gaines is that the castle can only be taken by escalade or bombing, as "Jack" calls it; this the sailors are eager to undertake. The Bark Iris steamer arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th, without Santa Ana, and the last informed now any there is no probability of his coming there at all. The yellow fever is making great havoc among the troops, both in the castle and in the city.—The soldiers being mostly from the interior, are not accustomed to the climate, and therefore suffer in health very severely. Vera Cruz could easily be taken with two or three thousand men, who could land either north or south of it. At present the city is nearly deserted.

Excellent health prevails throughout the squadron, the frigate Raritan alone excepted, on board which vessel the scurvy prevails to a great extent; this is caused by the length of time that vessel has been at sea. She has been two years and six months in commission, and all this time has been passed in the tropics and under a vertical sun. She went to Pensacola from the coast of Brazil, where she passed much time in observing the blockading squadron of Montevideo, and who, of course, unable to obtain fresh provisions for her crew. Of the large number who have been sick on board there has not been a death.

Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct 4, 1845.

Mr S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: Gratitude alone prompts me to make the following communication, which I should like to have published to the world. I have been afflicted for the last five years with a severe pain in the side, attended with a hacking cough and night sweats, so that I have not been able to do a days work during all that time. I have been attended by three of the most respectable physicians in our vicinity, but obtained no relief. As a last resort I was induced to try

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I used three bottles, and with entire success. I feel that I am restored, and once more rejoice in perfect health.

Signed, JOHN FERNS

MARRIED.

In Ogdensburg, N. Y. Mr. Alfred H. Cowe, aged 18, and Mrs Mehitable Thompson, aged 68. "Every one to their own taste," as Mehitable said when she kissed her Cow. Probably the boy had lost his grandmother and was in search of another.

DIED.

In Norway Village, 4th inst, Mrs. Sarah Rust, relict of the late Henry Rust, Esq., formerly of Salem, Mass., aged 83 years.

In Turner, Benjamin Thorp, aged 68.—William Wallace, only son of Lorenzo and Orpha Jones, aged 12.

Thomas J. Chew, late of the U. S. Navy, died at Brooklyn a day or two since, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Chew was was the person to whom Lawrence uttered the words, "Don't give up the ship." Chew fought with great gallantry in several naval battles in the war of 1812. He was on the deck of the Constitution in the memorable fight with Gouriere, and contributed to the capture of that ship. At the time of his decease, he held the office of purser in the navy.

Neutral Fairness. The Yankee Blade, a professedly neutral paper in politics, publishes the statements of Mr. Paine of Bangor in relation to the election of United States Senator, but omits entirely to even allude to the statements of the committee who counted the votes, which would have set the whole matter right. This is not the first time that the *neutral* editor of this paper has let out his unadulterated federal affinities. Of all federal politicians, save us from those who sail under a flag of *neutrality*.—Age.

The Grand Caravan.

TRIUMPHAL ENTRANCE, AND EXHIBITION IN THIS TOWN,

OF THE VAST AND MAGNIFICENT

VAN AMBURGH'S COLLECTION OF TRAINED ANIMALS!!

Preceded by the New and Colossal

ROMAN CHARIOT,

Constructed after the model of the ancient chariots of the Roman Conquerers, in the most costly and gorgeous style of workmanship, being 20 feet in length by 17 feet in height;

Drawn by Eight Flemish Horses, of Prodigious Size and Weight,

And containing Sellon's Famous American

BRASS BAND.

THE PROCESSION, consisting of 100 Horses and 30 Carriages, will enter this Village on

Wednesday, August 26th,

At 11 o'clock A. M.,

Where this unprecedented display of Wild Beasts and the performance of Mr. Van Amburgh, for the first time in this town, will be exhibited

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

The following is a list of the animals contained in this Exhibition:—African Lion and Lioness—four young Asiatic Lions—Asiatic Elephant, young Elephants two years old—beautiful specimen of the Peruvian Lama—Arabian Camel—two Calavard Leopards—two African Leopards—two Hunting Leopards—Panoan Bear—two Missouri Bears—Royal Tiger—White Polar Bears—Doe and her young—black Swan—Pelican—pair of Kangaroos—Gnu, or Horned Horse—Jaguar of South America—three specimens of American Deer—Queen's Stag, presented to Van Amburgh by Queen Victoria—the Alpaca—Zebra—Striped Hyena—Spotted Hyenas—two White Swans—Gold and Silver Pheasants—a large African Baboon, and species of the Monkey and Ape tribes.

It is proper to acquaint the public that the above named animals have never been exhibited in America, having recently been selected from the National Museums of the old world—the Zoological Society of London, and the Jardine des Plants of Paris.

☞ Time of Exhibition will be between the hours of 9 and 4 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Children under nine years, half price. July 5, 1846

—Wanted—

$1000 In payment of arrearages for the Democrat, Advertising, &c.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six

Ira Towle, Administrator of the Estate of **Daniel Clement** and **Richard Clement,** both late of said Fryeburg, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said Daniel, and his first account of administration of the estate of said Richard—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, in said county, on the fourteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

A true Copy—
Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem. 14

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Abigail Brickett, Guardian of **Harriet N. Brickett,** minor child of **Thomas Brickett,** late of Sweden in said county, having presented her third account of guardianship of the Estate of said minor—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Waterford, on Wednesday following the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

A true Copy—
Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem. 14

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

John Monitou, Executor of the last Will and Testament of **Josiah Wood,** late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg, on Thursday following the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

A true Copy—
Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem. 14

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

On the Petition of **Olive J. Seavey,** late Olive J. McAllaster, Widow of **Zaccheus McAllaster,** late of Stoneham, in said county, deceased, praying that Commissioners may be appointed to assign her Dower in the Real Estate whereof said McAllaster died seized—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel in said county, on the fourteenth day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

A true Copy—
Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem. 14

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six.

James French, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of **William T. Coolbroth,** late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

A true Copy—
Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem. 14

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

Betsey Merrill, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of **Job Merrill,** late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Preston's Mills in Livermore in said county, on the sixteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

A true Copy—
Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem. 14

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

Hermon Cummings, Executor of the last Will and Testament of **Asa Cummings,** late of Albany, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, in said county, on the fourteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

A true Copy—
Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem. 14

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

Edward L. Osgood, one of the persons named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of **Judah Dann,** late of said Fryeburg, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Osgood give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg, on Thursday following the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

A true Copy—
Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem. 14

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Ann Gamage, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of **William Gamage,** late of said Fryeburg, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Ann Gamage give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg, on Thursday following the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

A true Copy—
Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem. 14

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

Martin Farrington, Executor of the last Will and Testament of **Ithamar Farrington,** late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered* that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Preston's Mills, in said Livermore, on the sixteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem.

A true Copy—
Attest. GEO. F. EMERY, Register Pro Tem. 14

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

JOSIAH WOOD,

late of Porter, in said County, deceased, who as estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, commencing June 23d, 1846 have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the dwelling house of Col. John Moulton, in Porter, in said County of Oxford, on Monday, the fifth day of Oct., on Monday, the second day of November, and on Monday, the seventh day of December, 1846, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

Dated this 4th day of July, A. D. 1846.

DAVID COLCORD
CHARLES NUTTER. 12

Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold, by order of Court, at the house occupied by Joseph Towle, Jr., in Porter, on Tuesday, the 8th day of September next at 10 o'clock A. M., so much of the Real Estate of

WILLIAM TOWLE,

late of Porter in the County of Oxford, deceased, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein, if necessary, as will produce the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Administrator.
Porter, July 25, 1846. 13

Wanted,

ONE or TWO Apprentice Girls to work at the Tailoring business. I. W. PENNEN
Per's Hill, May 25th, 1846 tf2

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

SAMUEL TUCKER,

late of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the Law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to NOAH PRINCE.

August 3, 1846. 14

Treasurer's Notice,—*Denmark.*

NOTICE is hereby given to non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Denmark, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills assessed June seventeenth, 1845, which were committed to me to collect for the year A. D. 1845, by the assessors of said town of Denmark, in the following sums, which remain unpaid, viz:

Non-Resident Owners of Real Estate.

	Range.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Deficiency of Highway for 1844.	Am't of Tax.	Total.
				$			
Owner unk., formerly Hadley & Berry, 1 house, 1 barn, and 1 stable,	unk.	unk.	½	480		3 60	3 60
Richard Davis,	32	"	70	300		2 25	2 25
Hazen Danforth, pt.	33	"	50	150		1 12	1 12
Joseph Hobson, p't of Pls. Mountain,	unk.	unk.	600	120		90	90
Jas. B Parkins, pt.	30	"	90	200		1 50	1 50
John Pike, Cornish, pt. Dragon Meadow,		"	175	160		1 20	1 20
David Potter,	10	unk	100	120		90	90
Heirs of Ezekiel Wood,	unk.	"	35	100		75	75
Isaiah Warren, pt.	49	"	270	400		3 00	3 00
do	unk.	"	30	100		75	75
Owner unk. formerly Ebenezer Warren,	unk.	"	50	200	1 15	1 50	2 65
Owner unk. East of Moose Pond formerly Jacob Frost,	unk.	unk.	50	100		75	75
Nathan Witham, 1 house		"	"	¼	50		38	38
Heirs of Thomas Perley pt. Boston Mills,		"	178	440		3 30	3 30
Luther Fitch, Portland, part Boston Mills,		"	178	440		3 30	3 30
Owner unk. formerly taxed to Samuel Mansfield,		"	"	60	100	75	75
Owner unk. formerly Jeremiah Bennett,		"	41	150		1 12	1 12
Owner unknown,	35	"	100	160		1 19	1 19

ORRIN B. INGALLS, Collector of Denmark for 1845.

Denmark, March 10th, 1846.

DENMARK, June 16th, 1846.

A true copy of the above Collector's Return, and recorded by me in a book kept for that purpose.

ORRIN B. INGALLS, Town Treasurer for A. D. 1846. [13]

Treasurer's Notice,—Hanover.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Hanover, formerly part of Bethel, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the real estate in said town, for the years 1844 and 1845, which remain unpaid, have been returned to me by Solomon J. Hayward, Collector of said town for the years 1844 and 1845, and the following are the sums which remain unpaid, viz:

State, Town, and County Tax for 1845.

	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Name unknown, or part of Stephen Bartlett's farm	7 1/3	$200	$2.75
1845 do do do	7 1/3	200	1,60

Delinquent Highway Tax for 1845.

Name unknown, or part of Stephen Bartlett's farm	7 1/3	200	1,70

JOEL HOWE, Treasurer of Hanover.
Hanover, July 6, 1846 12

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss:—

AT a Justices Court holden by me Jon Prince, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Oxford, at Turner, in said County, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1846, in the Action, Solon Chase of Turner, aforesaid, vs Nelson Merrill of East Abington in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,—which action is brought on a Note signed by said Merrill dated October 12th, 1840, for the sum of $80, and interest. Said Defendant being out of the State, it is consequently *Ordered*, That notice of the pendency of said suit be given to said Defendant by publishing notice in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris within said County of Oxford, three weeks successively, requesting said Defendant to appear at my Office in Turner on the 22d day of August next, at one of the clock P. M., to show cause, if any he has, why judgment should not be rendered in said suit, and Execution thereon issue against his goods and effects attached on the original Writ in said suit.

JOB PRINCE, *Justice of the Peace.*

A true Copy of Record—
Attest: JOB PRINCE, *Justice of the Peace.*
Turner, July 25th, 1846. 3w13

Hebron Academy.

THE Fall Term of Instruction in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday, the 5th day of August next, under the care of Mr. B. F. Parsons.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.
July 25, 1846. 1d

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery

—AND—

Phonographers Furnishing Depot.

AWARDED the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 151 *Broadway*; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut St.; *Boston*, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover Sts; *Baltimore*, 205 Baltimore St.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnatti, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, *Broadway*; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church St.

July 7, 1846. 1y

JOHN A. POOR,

COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

He will attend the Courts in the Eastern Counties, in connection with the firm of J. A. & H. V. POOR, and in Oxford County.

Office No. 122, Middle Street.

HENRY V. POOR,

Counsellor & Attorney at Law,

BANGOR, MAINE.

Will continue business at the Office of
J. A. & H. V. POOR,
No. 6, Strickland's new Block.
April 14, 1846. 3m31

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

At the District Court, Western District, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1846—

AMERICA WHITE *v.* FRANCIS B. WHITE, in a Plea of the case—For that the said Francis, at Dixfield, on the day of the purchase of this Writ, being indebted to the Plaintiff in the sum of two hundred dollars and three cents, according to the account annexed, then and there in consideration thereof promised the Plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand; yet the said Defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same to the Plaintiff; but neglects and refuses so to do, to the damage of the said Plaintiff (as he says) the sum of three hundred dollars.

IN the above action it is Ordered, That the Plaintiff cause the Defendant to be notified of the pendency of this suit by publishing in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris in said County of Oxford, an attested copy of this Writ and Order of Court thereon three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next Term of this Court to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1846, that he may then and there appear in said Court and shew cause, if any he has, why judgment in said action should not be rendered against him and Execution issue accordingly.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon
(3w11) Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

At a District Court, Western District, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1846.

TO the Hon. Justice of the Western District Court to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A D 1846. EMELINE M. HARRINGTON, of Livermore in said County, wife of Isaac Harrington, late Emeline Merrill of said Livermore, respectfully represents that she is seized as an heir with others, to wit, Ambrose Merrill of Hallowell, Jefferson Merrill of Damariscotta, Mary Ann now wife of William O Nichols, now resident in Massachusetts, William C. Merrill of Livermore, Eliza Merrill of East Livermore, George Merrill of Winthrop, and Hannah Merrill of Hallowell, in the real Estate where of Jonathan Merrill, late of Livermore, died seized and possessed, an inventory whereof has been returned into the Probate Office of the County of Oxford; that her portion of the same is one eighth of said real Estate; which she is desirous of holding and possessing in severalty. She therefore prays that a warrant may be granted to three or more suitable persons as Commissioners, authorizing them to make a division of said Estate, and set off to her her proportion of the same.

EMELINE M. HARRINGTON.

Livermore, May 27, 1846.

ON the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, That the Petitioner cause the other heirs, named in her said Petition, and all other persons interested therein, to be notified of the pendency of this Petition, by publishing in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, an attested copy of this Petition and Order of Court theron, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next Term of this Court to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D 1846, that they may then and there in said Court appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted, and division of said Estate made accordingly.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon
(1f) Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale a large and general assortment of Books and Stationery, among which are all the School Books in common use for Schools and Academies, such as Grammars, Arithmetic, Algebra, History, Geography, Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., &c.

ALSO—A prime assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

from which Public, Social, Sunday School, and Private Libraries can be supplied on reasonable terms, and of a character to suit the various tastes and wishes of the reading community generally.

Large Quarto, Duodecimo, and Pocket Bibles; Testaments, Hymn-Books; paper, ink, quills, steel pens, wafers, paper-folders, sand-boxes, seals, &c.

A good variety of **BLANKS,**

such as Warrantee, Quitclaim, Mortgage, Administrator's, Collector's and Guardian's Deeds. Sheriff's Receipts, Sheriff's Returns, Executions, Writs, and many others that are in common use.

—ALSO—

PAPER HANGINGS,

of different figures, qualities and prices to suit customers.

Glass Ware, Maps of the State of Maine, and many other articles, too numerous to particularize in a short advertisement. For further particulars, Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves, or enquire of BENJ. WALTON.

Paris-Hill, May 5th, 1846. oy52

P S. The subscriber hereby tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers and the public generally for a generous share of patronage, and humbly solicits a continuation of such favors, except a very few individuals, whose aim it is to run in debt and never pay—such cases are respectfully invited to call somewhere else. B W.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, Me, July 1, 1846.

ALBEE, OTIS A. Esq—Berry, Harvey—Bent, Wm Brown, Col. Reuben P.—Clark, E W Esq, 5—Cummings, B. C. Esq, 3—Chase, John—Crawford, J. G.—Churchill, Kingman—Deering, Mark, Durell, S J—Daniels, John Jr—Foster, Henry—Fuller, Mrs Nathaniel—Greene, Nathaniel—Gage, Richard—Hutchins Wm.—Holmes, E. A.—Jackson, Ezekiel C—Jones, Charles—Jones, Charles M.—Knight, Miss Calista—Levelee, Joseph—McAllister, Geo 2—Marshall, David—Maxim, Silas P—Principal of the Academy—Ryerson, Mrs. Eliza—Russell, Moses M.—Rich, Miss D lania L.—Remstizel, Geo. W.—Stearnes, William Jr—Schumann, Hern D. E.—Sturtevant, Mrs. Mary—Stuttevant, Mrs. Sarah—Sworn, Wm.—Stearns, Miss Louisa—Tuell, Gilman—Verrill, Daniel R.—Weeks, Josiah K.—Whitehead, Thomas J.

G. WASHINGTON MILLETT, P. M.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

THE Co-Partnership which has heretofore existed between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the late firm of *Bolster & Baxter* are to be paid to Lyman Bolster, and those who have any demands against the said late firm, are to present the same to Lyman Bolster. The said Bolster, having the assets of the late firm as by mutual agreement, having bound himself to pay the debts of the said late firm

LYMAN BOLSTER.
P. A. BAXTER.

Attest—WM. W. BOLSTER.
Peru, July 8th, 1846. 3w10

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.

do Tin Foil,	25	50
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 29 tf 47

WORMS EASILY REMOVED!

WINER'S
Canadian Vermifuge!

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN DIE every year from the disease produced by Worms! They are the cause of numerous and frightful diseases. Indeed there is scarcely a complaint common to infancy and childhood which may not be produced or greatly aggravated by the presence of these destructive animals in the stomach and bowels. Cases are recorded of their producing St. Vitus's Dance, Locked-Jaw, Squinting, Dropsy, Loss of Feeling in the Limbs, Rickets, Palpitation of the Heart, Eruptions, Dry Cough, Severe Pains, Paleness, Emaciation, total Decline of Strength, and Consumption. They consume all nourishment in the body, and finally destroy the child.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge is a pleasant, safe, speedy and permanent cure for this dangerous affliction. It destroys the worms at once, dissolves and carries off the slime which forms the nest of worms, and greatly improves and invigorates the system. It is the most perfect thing of the kind ever invented, and no family should be without it.

P. S. Parents may be assured that this medicine is perfectly harmless in all its effects. It is carefully compounded, of the very best materials, and there is not the least danger in using it.

*** Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 20, 1846. 1y8

DR. UPHAM'S
Vegetable Internal Remedy
FOR THE PILES!

☞ A Cure for Life Secured. ☜

For the cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physician of N. York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External, and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure *—speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause,* renders the cure *certain* and *permanent.*

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of *Piles,* yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an Inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation or Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the *best* medicine ever discovered.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the imprudent use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the Skin and Scrofulous Affections; in all cases where the Blood is powerfully determined to the Head, producing dizziness and distress, *Dr. Upham's Electuary* is entirely unrivalled.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the PILES, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of Blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most genial Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation,* but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

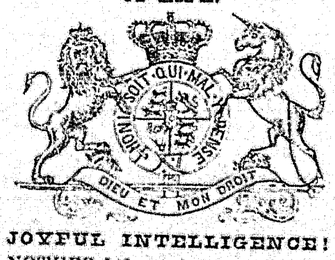
The Electuary contains *no Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge,* or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions A CURE FOR LIFE IS GUARANTIED.

*** Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this Medicine, may be had of Agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 20, 1846. 1y8

BUCHAN'S
Hungarian Balsam
OF LIFE.



JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

ANOTHER Life saved after the DOCTORS could do no more!

BATH, Me, Feb. 21, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the beneficial effects of Buchan's *Hungarian Balsam*, on my daughter, who had been for a number of years afflicted with a bad cough, pain in the side, raising blood, and all those pains and pains which attend that insidious disease, *CONSUMPTION*. I employed several distinguished physicians at great expense, who, after numerous trials, and many experiments, finally declared that

They could do no more!

I was then advised by a friend to try Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. I did so, and the result has been most astonishing. My daughter is *entirely cured*, and is now attending to her accustomed duties. I paid Two Hundred Dollars for Physicians and Medicine, without any sort of benefit, when SIX dollars worth of Hungarian Balsam has restored the disease, restored the strength, and brought on a healthy action.

I am gratefully yours, JOHN YOUNG

ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases pronounced beyond the reach of Medicine cured.

Augusta, Me., May 27, 1845

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam has been of the most infinite service to me. I have been cured of an affection of the Lungs, which was thought to be incurable by all my friends, by the use of a few bottles. One of my children was also restored to health, after being pronounced *beyond the reach of Medical aid*; and this medicine is now my constant resort in cases of any difficulty in the throat and Lungs.

Yours, truly, FRANCIS J. WELKS.

Belfast, Me., June, 1845

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—Mr. Clark, of Palmyra, a friend of mine, was taken sick about a year ago with bad cough, pain in the side, general debility, &c. He consulted several doctors who prescribed for him—but was finally told

He could not get well!

He stopped taking medicine, but continued to grow worse, until he was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. He saw a notice of the Hungarian Balsam, procured a bottle, and continued to take it according to the directions—and, strange to say, in a few months he was a strong man, and as he believes, permanently cured.

Yours, respectfully,
H. G. O. WASHBURN, Bookseller.

MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!

Important testimony of Physicians and Druggists.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 1, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee,—Sir,—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send us before, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from Asthma, Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been brought up from *FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTION!*—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we confidently believe it has never been surpassed.

Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

Saco, Me., May 25, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, in cases of *severe Pulmonary Disease*, and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most *CERTAIN REMEDY* for such diseases with which I am acquainted. Yours, Respectfully,

FREDERIC T. STORER, *M. D.*

GREAT CURE OF NERVOUS CONSUMPTION!

A Patient raised from the Bed of Death by the Hungarian Balsam.

Warren, Me., Oct. 17, 1845.

To Dr. D. F. Bradlee—Dear Sir—I feel a sincere pleasure for the opportunity offered, to express to you my appreciation of the Hungarian Balsam. I think with the blessing of a kind Providence, I owe my life to this inestimable medicine. I have been for some two or three years afflicted with atrophy or nervous Consumption, attended with all its horrors. I employed several different Physicians, but *THEY COULD GIVE ME NOTHING TO REACH MY CASE*, and I constantly grew worse, and at last was confined to my bed, with an inflammation in my stomach, lungs, and liver, and a severe palpitation of the heart, and the distressed beating would sometimes last two or three hours and often times so violent as to shake my bed. I knew in this situation

I could not long survive.

My doctor and neighbors said the same. A friend accidentally sent to my family an advertisement of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. They procured me a bottle, and I with some reluctance at first commenced taking it. The first dose gave me immediate relief, and in a few days I could sit up fifteen minutes, and I continued to gain until I took thirteen bottles. I now enjoy better health, although somewhat advanced in years, than for several years past. My Physician frankly asserts that it was the Hungarian Balsam that cured me.

Yours Respectfully, LUCIE C. CUSHMAN.

Certificate of the Apothecary who furnished the Hungarian Balsam to this Patient.

This may certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Lucie C. Cushman, and was a witness of the effects of the Hungarian Balsam, described in the above certificate. Her case was a very severe and dangerous one; and the cure is considered very remarkable by all who know her. She was confined to her bed, had watchers at night, and was not expected to live but a few days, when she commenced taking the Balsam. She is now in better health than she has been for many years. The Hungarian Balsam is held in the highest possible estimation in the county. ORRIS S. ANDREWS, Apothecary.

Warren, Maine, October 24, 1845.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES!

In favor of the Great English Remedy for Consumption!

From Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H—Dr. Bradlee—Dear Sir—In the whole list of remedies for diseases of the Lungs, *nothing stands the test like the Hungarian Balsam* It is spoken of in the highest terms by men of standing in this place. Yours, Respectfully,

ALLISON & GAULT, Apothecaries.

Concord, N. H., April 24, 1844.

From Edward Mason, Portland, Me.—The Hungarian Balsam gives good satisfaction in this city and vicinity; and I have no doubt, from the reports I hear of its salutary effects upon invalids, that it is an excellent preparation for diseases of the lungs. EDWARD MASON, Apothecary,

52 Middle street, Portland.

From J. R. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass.—I am much pleased with the Hungarian Balsam, and from the uniform satisfaction which it gives in *PULMONARY CONSUMPTION*, I think it can be conscientiously recommended by those who have it for sale. Yours, &c.,

J. R. NICHOLS, Druggist and Apothecary.

From Dr. H. P. Pulling, Albany N. Y.—I cheerfully give my name in recommendation of the Hungarian Balsam, believing to be the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the Lungs generally. H. P. PULLING, M. D.

107 Market street, Albany.

CONSUMPTION IN BANGOR, MAINE.

Great cures by Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, in that cold climate.

Bangor, Me., Sept., 18, 1845.

I have now had the Agency of that excellent medicine, Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, about two years, and have sold in that period, nearly 12 gross, or 1728 bottles. Much of this has been used in the vicinity of Bangor, but many dozens have been sent several hundred miles to Houlton, and the Provinces, Machias, Eastport, &c. The success of this Balsam in the relief and cure of Pulmonary diseases, is absolutely astounding—Hundreds, I am sure, have, by its use, been

Saved from a premature Grave!

—invalids supposed to be past all hope have been restored to comparative health—and the last moments of the dying life been made comfortable by its use. In cases of children, afflicted with severe and obstinate coughs, it has been employed with great success—several instances of this I have come under my personal knowledge. Indeed this is a grand medicine. Its reputation is established here, and the sales are constantly increasing. Yours truly, DAVID EUGBEE.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris-Hill; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford, Edward Mason, Portland.—June 20, 1846. 1y8

DR. WARREN'S
SARSAPARILLA,
TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY
Physical Bitters.

At 50 cents per Bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, unanimously approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for *Scorfulous, Mercurial* and *Cutaneous Diseases;* Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious disorders, Liver complaints, Costiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach, Ulcers and running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Comes to the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions on the face and body, Cancerous sores, King's Evil, Chronic Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an *impure taint* in the Blood, no matter how acquired.

The Extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use.—It is highly concentrated—entirely vegetable—and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is *speedy* and *permanent.*

As a *Spring Medicine* for purifying the Blood, strengthening the Stomach and Bowels, and checking all Consumptive habits, the *Sarsaparilla, Tomato,* and *Wild Cherry Bitters* are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared by Dr. D F. Bradlee, 130 Washington St, Boston.

*** Price only 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by J S HOUGHTON, at the *Magasin de Sante,* (Magazine of Health) 130 Washington Street, Boston—General Agent for New England. Also, as above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices—Medical Books, Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail.

Also for Sale by the following Agents—Paris, J. K. HAMMOND; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, Grover & Burbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason.—Feb. 27, 1846 1y 42

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

F. BROWN'S
SARSAPARILLA & TOMATO BITTERS.

1 Bottle for One Dollar—6 Bottles for Five Dollars.

IN order to make *this best of medicines the cheapest beyond doubt,* and defy all competition as to quality and price, the proprietor has been induced to put his *large bottles* at 1 dollar for 1 bottle—6 bottles for 5 dollars. *THE MOST MEDICINE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.* It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of this valuable medicine, as its use has become so general that any one can hear of its effect by inquiring of his neighbor, but we will give a certificate, one out of hundreds that might be furnished, from a gentleman, who has reason to be, and is thankful for the almost Miraculous Cure effected in his own case when all else had failed.

☞ Read the following:—

BATH, Me., April 20, 1844.

Mr. F. Brown—Dear Sir: I am much gratified in having an opportunity to announce to you that having used three bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, I have been, from a state of general debility and decline, and continual suffering, restored to the enjoyment of good health. For a number of years I have been troubled with the Liver Complaint, so badly at times as to prevent my attending to business, and Dyspepsia followed, with loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and a sinking and oppressive sensation at the stomach, most painful and distressing, which gradually decreased my strength and led me into a decline, and debilitated me so much as to occasion fears for my recovery; while in this situation I was induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to make a trial of your Bitters, and was most happily disappointed in finding an immediate relief; and before I had taken the contents of the first bottle, I had obtained a comfortable state of health, and before I had used three bottles, I enjoyed better health than for a number of years.—This was about two years since, and my health has continued good till the present time. I must say that I have not much confidence in patent medicines, but I am satisfied, from the wonderful effects of your Bitters in my own case, and of friends whom I have induced to use it, that it is a valuable medicine, and I take much pleasure in recommending it to my friends and acquaintances, and indeed to all who are thus afflicted, as well worthy a trial. I remain yours,

PELEG SPRAGUE.

☞ *Be careful* if you would get the genuine, and purchase of the following list of regular appointed Agents:—

Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Oxford, Z. Chadbourn, Jr.; Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood & Co; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Canton Mills, J. M. Denham; North Livermore, I. Coolidge; Turner, Blake, Bray & Co; Mt. Vernon Village, C. A. Marston; Goff's Corner, L. Goff, jr. & Son; Harrison, F. Blake; Norway, Denison & Fyler.

For sale by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

June 2, 1846.—1y4

CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease ever which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and often MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in *ASTHMA*, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavour to give a *brief* statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "*CAN BE CURED,*" if this medicine be resorted to in time.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by the lady, from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

RUMFORD, Oxford County, Me, July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I sweat profusely nights. These had symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and in such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—and they could do me more for me. My friends despaired of my life. I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, little or no cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

EXETER, Me., Sept., 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many cases in my knowledge it has been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

No Quackery! No Deception!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, TRUE.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.* ☜

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several ingenious counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zebulon Chadbourne, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Denison & Fyler, Norway; J. Graham, Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Denham, Canton Mills; I. Coolidge, North Livermore; Blake, Bray & Co., Turner; C. A. Marston, Mt. Vernon Village; J. Goff, jr. & Son, Goff's Corner; F. Blake, Harrison.

For sale also by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

[June 2, 1846.—1y

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb 14 1846 41

Dr. Wood's
SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY
BITTERS,

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally.

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others in the list of curative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing **health and vigor** to the whole system. In all cases of *despondency,* arising from Indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and *a general prostration of the system.* At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor at all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses prescribed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Sandwich, Sept. 4, 1841.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of the justly celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose.—By the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared. N. B. GUBB.

North Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time, she was constantly attended by the most skillful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, until we found the disease was rapidly taking the form of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles my daughter was happily restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this medicine, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends. Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.

The cure described in the above certificate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has succeeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his own. The care with which it is prepared, and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, should secure, and have secured for it, a character which it well deserves. The prejudice usually existing against advertised medicines, would not be merited if bestowed on this. The wonderful cures it has performed, and the acknowledged celebrity of its principal constituents, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

☞ Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

E. THORNTON, JR., sole Proprietor,
New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS A. Hall, South Paris Hall & Dow, Norway.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and sold by Agents throughout the New England States.

July 21, 1846. oy [illegible] 51

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any kind of Inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum as the first of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary,*
PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nath'l Harlow, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bridgham, Buckfield; I. S. Bumpass, Hebron; T. T. Lavcy, Poss & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Tuell, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Hiram Hold, Bethel; Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Hunt, Hanover; Joshua Graham, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dexfeld; J. M. Denham, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saccarappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Rubie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Robert Ingalls, Shelburn, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Dec. 23, 1845—1y51

EDWARD REILLY,
TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Dennen, at

South Paris,

where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman-like manner.

☞ All Garments warranted to fit, or no pay

Gentlemen, wishing for fashionable clothing, are requested to "try him and see if these things be so"

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS

Received at his Shop regularly as soon as published.

*** Wanted immediately—Two Apprentice Girls

South Paris, June, 1846 tf 8

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE